

3 GRAMMAR Future forms – *will, shall, to be going to*, present continuous, present simple

a Which future form is usually used:

- 1 to talk about personal arrangements and fixed plans, especially when the time and place have been decided.
- 2 to talk about an intention to do something.
- 3 to express obligation in formal English.
- 4 to forecast something on the basis of present evidence.
- 5 to give or ask for information about the future.
- 6 to make a promise, offer, request, threat.
- 7 to refuse to do something.
- 8 to make a prediction.
- 9 to talk about timetables or routines.
- 10 to make an offer using the question form with *I* and *we*.

b Complete these sentences with the most suitable form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Look at those children playing computer games; they the scientists of the future. (be)
- 2 Fiona says she an architect when she grows up. (become)
- 3 Do you think they life on another planet? (ever discover)
- 4 My flight is booked; I on October 6. (leave)
- 5 Don't worry. I you as soon as I get there. (ring)
- 6 The bus to London at 8 o'clock. (go)
- 7 What you this evening? (do)
- 8 One day we cash at all. (not need)
- 9 I the phone for you? (answer)
- 10 I my brother in Canada next summer. (visit)
- 11 I don't care what you think; I ! (not apologise)
- 12 you me? (marry)
- 13 The tenant six months' notice of intention to terminate the contract. (give)

c Work in pairs and answer these questions.

- 1 Why is the present simple used in the second part of this sentence?
*I'll phone you as soon as I **get** back from my holiday.*
- 2 What other words or phrases are followed by a present tense when talking about the future?
- 3 Look at this sentence. Can you explain the use of *won't*?
*Come back later, when I **won't** be so busy.*

d You are going to play *Future chairs*. Turn to page 60 for instructions.

4 VOCABULARY Two-part phrasal verbs

A two-part phrasal verb is made up of two components. There are two types:

Type 1	verb + preposition	e.g. He looked at his watch.
Type 2	verb + adverb particle	e.g. She came back an hour later.

A good dictionary will tell you which phrasal verbs are made up of prepositions and which are made up of adverb particles. A preposition expresses the relation between the word before and after it, whereas an adverb particle qualifies or modifies another word, especially a verb, adverb or adjective. This is an important distinction because it affects the sentence structure when we use phrasal verbs.

a Look at these sentences and, with a partner, work out the different sentence structure when we use verbs + prepositions and verbs + adverb particles.

- 1 My sister is looking after the children. (preposition)
- 2 My sister is looking after them.
- 3 She tried on the dress. (adverb particle)
- 4 She tried the dress on.
- 5 She tried it on.
- 6 Look out!

b Match these phrasal verbs to their definitions.

1 frown on	a steal from or cheat someone
2 pick up	b meet by chance
3 rip off	c collect a person from a place
4 track down	d employ
5 make out	e disapprove of
6 take on	f find by following signs or clues
7 get across	g communicate/convey
8 bump into	h manage to see

c Phrasal verbs are more common in informal English. Work in pairs and give a phrasal verb equivalent for these more formal verbs.

1 depart	4 cancel	7 support
2 cause	5 postpone	8 arrive
3 resemble	6 reduce	9 select

d Complete these sentences using phrasal verbs from b and c.

- 1 It was rather dark and I couldn't who was standing at the door.
- 2 Eventually we the missing report.
- 3 He really his grandfather.
- 4 It took me ages to a jumper as a present for my niece.
- 5 I hear the car factory is going to hundreds of new people.
- 6 He promised he'd me at 8 o'clock!
- 7 I'm sure I was by the taxi driver; he charged me £25.
- 8 We just couldn't it to her that we were trying to help.
- 9 Guess who I in town yesterday?
- 10 Will you me when I suggest we work flexitime?

4 GRAMMAR Future forms – future continuous, future perfect, future perfect continuous, *to be to*, *was/were going to*

a Work in pairs and explain the form and use of the future in these sentences.

- 1 This time next week we'll be walking in the mountains.
- 2 I'm sorry, the marketing manager won't be available on Wednesday morning; he'll be having a meeting with the sales people.
- 3 Will you be having coffee, madam?
- 4 Look at all this work. There's no way I'll have finished it by 5 o'clock.
- 5 By the end of this term I will have been studying English for five years.
- 6 The Prime Minister is to meet leaders from other EU countries next Monday.
- 7 You can go to the cinema, but you're not to be back late.
- 8 I was going to go to Italy but it's all fallen through.
- 9 The Minister was to give a speech to the society, but he is ill.

b Complete these sentences using the most suitable future form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Now remember, you (brush) your teeth before you go to bed.
- 2 In a couple of years he (finish) his law studies.
- 3 My first job. Just imagine, this time next week I (stand) in front of a class of five-year-olds.
- 4 Yes, it's their silver wedding. In June they (be) married for 25 years.
- 5 We (build) an extension to the house, until we realised how much it would cost.
- 6 How (you pay), sir?
- 7 The prince (attend) a Charity Gala Night at the Royal Opera.
- 8 You (not say) that again. It's rude.
- 9 By May he (work on) that book for two years.
- 10 Where's John? Oh, I know, it's Tuesday. He (give) the sales team a pep talk.

3 GRAMMAR Future forms



Put the verbs in brackets in the most likely future form to complete these sentences. There is sometimes more than one correct answer.

- 1 When I get a computer, I (can) produce professional-looking work.
- 2 When I go to college, I (must) find somewhere to live.
- 3 Do you think you (finished) work by 6pm?
- 4 The train (leave) at 8 o'clock on Saturday.
- 5 Just imagine! This time next month I (live) in another country.
- 6 We (paint) the bathroom blue, but Clare thinks it will make it look too cold.
- 7 You (stay) just the one night, madam?
- 8 Look at the sky, it (be) a beautiful day, isn't it?
- 9 We (play) golf this afternoon. Would you like to come?
- 10 He's allowed 50 minutes to get to the station. Do you think he (get) there in time?
- 11 We've booked the hotel we wanted. We (stay) at The Grand.
- 12 I (order) a taxi for you?
- 13 I (not go), no matter how often you ask me to!
- 14 The parties to the contract (have) seven days to cancel this agreement.
- 15 The Prime Minister (speak) to the nation on Wednesday evening.
- 16 You (go) next door and apologise to the neighbours for disturbing them.
- 17 No, Miss Spriggs isn't here. It's Friday afternoon, she (take) choir practice.